FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 8 *11 January 1979*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

CEMA Secretary Writes in TRYBUNA LUDU on 30th Anniversary [Fadeyev 8 Jan] AA 1

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

GDR Radio Comments on Resignation of General Haig BB 1
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Article Views NATO's Role in Arms Race BB 1

BULGARIA

BTA Hails Kampuchean Victory, Assesses China's Policy C 1
Paper Praises New Kampuchean Government's Program C 1
BTA: 1979 Trade Protocol With USSR Signed C 2
Technical-Scientific Cooperation Protocol With USSR Signed C 2
Reportage on Todor Zhivkov's Activities C 3
Receives New Iranian Ambassador C 3
Receives New Romanian Ambassador C 3
Receives New Uruguayan Ambassador C 3
Receives Departing Syrian Ambassador C 4
Receives Agrarian Workers' Representatives C 4
Party Daily Devotes Page to Energy Problem C 5
Briefs: Spanish Youth Delegation Visits C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LE MONDE: Charter 77 Issues New Year Appeal [4 Jan] D 1
Trial of Charter 77 Spokesman Sabata Previewed [Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG 10 Jan] D 1
Husak, Strougal Send Greetings to Cambodia's Heng Samrin D 2
Interior Ministry Delegation Arrives in Hanoi D 2
Reportage on Nkomo's Visit to Prague D 2
Received by Husak D 2
Received by Bilak D 3
Interviewed in Prague D 3
U.S. Attempt at 'Hypocritical Interference' in Cambodia Fails D 4
Impact of Current Energy Shortage Reported [RUDE PRAVO 9 Jan] D 4
Temporary Adjustment of Working Hours Reported [RUDE PRAVO 9 Jan] D 7
Briefs: New Economic Production Unit; New Afghan Ambassador; Sugar Campaign D 7

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

New Soviet Military Attache Appointment Reported [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 9 Jan] E 1
Hoffmann Gives Luncheon on Admiral's Retirement E 1
Iraqi Army Anniversary Reception Reported [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 9 Jan] E 1
SWAPO Representative Asks Increased Political, Diplomatic Aid [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 6-7 Jan] E 2
Kampuchea Unity Front Thanks Solidarity Committee for Aid [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 9 Jan] E 2
Army Efforts in Fighting Winter Conditions Praised E 3

HUNGARY

Foreign Minister Puja Holds Talks in Malta F 1
Losonczi, Lazar Send Greetings to Cambodia's Heng Samrin F 1
NEPSZABADSAG Editorial on Events in Cambodia F 1
Trade Protocol Signed With Yugoslavia F 2

POLAND

Jablonski, Jaroszewicz Greet Cambodian Patriotic Front Leader G 1
PCI Secretary Pajetta Arrives, Meets Babiuch G 1
Meets With Gierek G 1
Received by Werblan G 1
Jablonski Speaks at Reception for Foreign Diplomats G 2
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Criticizes U.S. Role in Iran G 2
Belgrade Paper Cites New Economic System in Poland G 3

YUGOSLAVIA

BORBA Views SRV's Action in Cambodia [Seserinac 8 Jan] I 1
Tito Discusses SAWPY Program With Kurtovic I 2
Trial of Bilandzic Brothers Resumes in Cologne I 2
Dubrovnik Baker Arrested for Hostile Propaganda [BORBA 5 Jan] I 3
Communications Commission To Hold Session in India, Mexico I 3
Afghanistan Delegation Arrives in Belgrade I 3
Croatian Council Examines Relations With Italy, Austria I 4
Serbian Assembly Examines Projected Price Increases I 4
Macedonian LCY Presidium Considers Collective Leadership I 5
Bosnia-Hercegovina Council Examines Defense Questions I 5
New Book on Macedonian Language Published I 6

CEMA SECRETARY WRITES IN TRYBUNA LUDU ON 30TH ANNIVERSARY

AU101030Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jan 79 p 5 AU

[Article by CEMA Secretary Nikolay Fadeyev: "30 Years of CEMA--Fruitful Cooperation"]

[Text] CEMA, THE FIRST ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION OF SOCIALIST STATES IN THE WORLD, CELEBRATES ITS 30TH ANNIVERSARY IN 1979. DURING THE YEARS OF ITS FUNCTIONING CEMA HAS AMASSED EXPERIENCE IN THE AREA OF EQUAL COOPERATION OF A LARGE GROUP OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, OF HARMONIOUSLY MAKING ALLOWANCES FOR THEIR NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS AND OF IMPLEMENTING THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIALIST INTERNATIONALISM IN PRACTICE.

THE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM FOR FURTHER INTENSIFYING AND IMPROVING COOPERATION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST ECONOMIC INTEGRATION--THE PROGRAM ADOPTED BY THE 15TH CEMA SESSION IN 1971--HAS BECOME A QUALITATIVELY NEW STAGE OF THE ECONOMIC RELATIONS AMONG THE CEMA COUNTRIES. The general line of the communist and workers parties seeking to strengthen the socialist community has found its practical expression in this program.

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM, COMRADE L. BREZHNEV, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, STRESSED "CONSTITUTES A HIGHWAY FOR IMPROVING THE INTERNATIONAL, SOCIALIST DIVISION OF LABOR AND A POWERFUL MEANS OF THE SOCIAL INTENSIFICATION OF EACH CEMA COUNTRY. IT CONSTITUTES A MEANS OF THE SPEEDED UP MASTERY OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION. SOCIALIST INTEGRATION HELPS TO AN ENORMOUS EXTENT TO IMPLEMENT THE FRATERNAL PARTIES' PLANS FOR FURTHER INCREASING THE PROSPERITY AND CULTURE OF PEOPLES."

Experience has convincingly demonstrated that the comprehensive cooperation among CEMA countries is a crucial element of the increase in the economic potential of each one of them, and the community as a whole. It is also an element of leveling off the standards of economic development.

The 32d CEMA session stressed that CEMA countries were successfully implementing their present 5-year plans. The economic ties between CEMA countries are expanding and the working people's material well-being is increasing all the time.

The central committees of the communist and workers parties of the CEMA countries are engaged in great efforts to achieve an even closer integration of the activities of the countries of the socialist community, and to make our cooperation an even more effective instrument of implementing the plans for socialist and communist construction. This is precisely the line indicated by the results of the Crimean meetings between the leaders of the fraternal parties and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in the summer of 1977 and 1978. THE PRINCIPLED DECISIONS ADOPTED DURING THOSE MEETINGS ARE A BASIS FOR THE ACTIVITIES OF OUR COUNTRIES' GOVERNMENTS, FOR THEIR REPRESENTATIVES IN CEMA AND FOR CEMA BODIES.

Implementation of the Comprehensive Program

CEMA countries and CEMA bodies have carried out enormous work in implementing the comprehensive program. [paragraph continues]

As everyone knows, in order to better organize cooperation and to strengthen its planned principles, at the 29th CEMA session (in 1975) the CEMA countries adopted an agreed PLAN FOR MULTILATERAL INTERNATIONAL UNDERTAKINGS IN 1976-80. THIS PLAN INVOLVES 28 LARGE UNDERTAKINGS THAT TO A GREAT EXTENT DETERMINE THE DEVELOPMENT TRENDS OF MULTILATERAL COOPERATION AND SOCIALIST ECONOMIC INTEGRATION. THE PLAN PROVIDES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF PROJECTS AND FOR CREATING SUPPLEMENTARY CAPACITIES THROUGH THE COMMON EFFORTS OF THE COUNTRIES CONCERNED. The preliminary value of these undertakings has been estimated at 9 billion convertible rubles. In addition, much attention is being devoted to the development of fuels and raw materials, to which some 90 percent of the general sum of expenditures has been assigned.

The work to implement this agreed plan is being carried out on an extensive scale. During the first 2 years of the present 5 year period, R3 billion have been invested in the projects under construction in keeping with that plan.

Jointly drawn up plans for specific undertakings to develop and deepen production cooperation and specialization are being successfully implemented. As a result, the share of machine building specialized production in mutual deliveries is increasing. This share in the exports of machines and installations increased from 23 percent in 1975 to 34 percent in 1977.

OUR SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION IS ALSO DEVELOPING. IN JOINT EFFORTS OUR SCIENTISTS AND SPECIALISTS HAVE COMPLETED OVER 10,000 BLUEPRINTS AND HAVE CREATED MANY NEW DESIGNS OF MACHINES, INSTALLATIONS, NEW MATERIALS AND NEW TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESSES.

Long-Term Plans

CEMA countries are taking a new stride along the road of developing cooperation. The 32d CEMA session adopted LONG-TERM, PREDETERMINED PROGRAMS FOR COOPERATION UP TO 1990. THESE PROGRAMS COVER THE ISSUES OF ENERGY, FUELS AND RAW MATERIALS; OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PRODUCTION; AND OF ENGINEERING INDUSTRY. The statement made by the chairmen of the CEMA countries' delegations in connection with the adoption by the 32d session of the long-term, predetermined programs for cooperation stressed that these programs "DETERMINE THE AGREED LONG-TERM STRATEGY FOR COOPERATION AMONG CEMA COUNTRIES IN THE RELEVANT AREAS OF MATERIAL PRODUCTION, AND ARE A SUBSTANTIATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM FOR FURTHER DEEPENING AND IMPROVING COOPERATION AND PROMOTING THE SOCIALIST ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF THE CEMA COUNTRIES."

The predetermined programs place particular stress on the undertakings aimed at meeting the economically justified needs of CEMA countries in the area of the basic kinds of energy and fuels. Great importance is attached to nuclear energy, which is developing rapidly.

The establishment in the Soviet Union of energy-consuming sectors of chemical production in the vicinity of the sources of raw materials and energy and the establishment in the other CEMA countries of less energy consuming sectors of this production are other examples of the great undertaking toward integration. This undertaking also involves the organization of the mutual barter of products and production specialization.

Economic Ties

Intensifying mutual cooperation and promoting socialist economic integration, the CEMA countries refuse to engage in an autarchical development of their national economies and to create a close market or bloc. Cooperation with the other socialist countries and with developing countries is being expanded. Cooperation with the SFRY on the basis of the accord signed between CEMA and the SFRY Government is developing favorably. The 32d CEMA session expressed its positive attitude toward the interest shown by Laos, Angola and Ethiopia in the expansion of their economic and scientific-technical cooperation with CEMA countries. Accords on CEMA cooperation with Iraq and Mexico are being implemented.

THE CEMA STATUTES AND THE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM PROVIDE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE-ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL TIES BETWEEN CEMA COUNTRIES WITH OTHER COUNTRIES, REGARDLESS OF THEIR SOCIAL AND STATE SYSTEMS, ON THE PRINCIPLES of equality, mutual advantage and sovereignty. The cooperation between CEMA and Finland on the basis of the accord signed in May 1973 is an example of the fruitful development of such ties.

An important contribution to the cause of tangible detente in Europe could be the conclusion of a skeleton agreement defining the main planes and forms of trade-economic and scientific-technical cooperation between CEMA and CEMA countries, on the one hand, and between the EEC and EEC countries, on the other.

Expressing the common views of the delegations of CEMA countries, the session stressed the desirability of continuing talks aimed at working out a suitable accord. The conclusion of such an accord would be an important factor in establishing official relations between CEMA and the EEC, and between either organization and the member-countries of the other organization. CEMA and its member-countries express the readiness to adopt solutions, acceptable by each side, to accelerate the conclusion of such an accord. We expect the EEC to take reciprocal, constructive action in this regard.

The leading bodies of the fraternal parties and the governments of CEMA countries have unanimously adopted the results of the 32d CEMA session. Competent bodies have been charged with working out and implementing measures aimed at completely and punctually carrying out the tasks resulting from the session's decisions.

GDR RADIO COMMENTS ON RESIGNATION OF GENERAL HAIG

LD062356Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

[Guenter Koch commentary]

[Text] The announcement that U.S. General Haig, NATO's supreme commander in Europe, will resign caused some stir in the Western press. Not so much because of his "highly-developed sense of showmanship" for which papers with an affinity for it are duly grateful; no, there are deeper reasons why FRG newspapers above all, apart from speculating about his motives and intentions, express profound regret at Haig's resignation. FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU reveals them when it says the NATO commander in Europe must be credited by Moscow "with the ability to induce the U.S. President to use nuclear weapons." "Haig played that role convincingly," the paper adds. Now imperialism, history has shown, is capable of anything. Whether the supreme guardian of its military interests in Europe is called Haig or bears another name is, I think, of secondary importance. To that extent I consider the worry whether a successor of equal caliber can be found a little exaggerated. He will surely be found. But Haig has set standards. Under Haig's command, NATO intensified its role as a trouble maker against detente. Last autumn he staged and commanded NATO's biggest ever series of maneuvers with over 200,000 men, hundreds of warplanes and warships and thousands of vehicles on the march or move. He never tired of calling for a further raising of NATO troops strength and for a "modernization of all weapons systems, particularly of nuclear weapons stationed in Europe." New atomic weapons are, of course, needed for NATO. Without them, it is seriously argued, the risk to security would be greater. A truly preposterous conclusion. As if the development of new weapons had ever led to greater security and lessened the danger of war. As if the reverse had not always been true; as if it were not the arms race that presents the chief danger to peace today. That is surely the risk referred to. If it is increased, it surely is by the type of demands made by Haig and people of a similar outlook in the interests of the arms profiteers; by their craving for ever more devastating means of mass destruction as far as the neutron bomb. That is as incontrovertible as it is equally beyond doubt that there is only one way of reducing and, ultimately, eliminating this risk: Purposive negotiations by the nuclear powers on banishing from their arsenals all types of nuclear arms, agreement to cut military budgets and effective measures to lessen military confrontation in our continent, as proposed in the Warsaw Treaty countries' Moscow declaration.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ARTICLE VIEWS NATO'S ROLE IN ARMS RACE

LD031358Y Warsaw PAP in English 1305 GMT 3 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 3 Jan, PAP--In connection with the 30th anniversary of the NATO alliance falling on this year, Jerzy Kulicz in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes: The Atlantic bloc does not spare any effort to upset the existing military balance in Europe and create an asymmetry in its own advantage. NATO has a decisive share in armaments in Europe. But such a "regional" scope is far too small for NATO strategy makers. They are ever more interested in other regions of the world and want to exert greater influence on the alinement of military forces on a global scale. Such a drive is reflected in the moves aimed at playing the Chinese card. The United States does not voice any protest when NATO members supply China with defensive weapons. But China-bound supplies of new technologies can prove disastrous to the U.S. in future. The nuclear trend in NATO armaments has already been made apparent during the session of the NATO European group. European NATO member-countries--and especially the FRG--demand that NATO acquire greater political prestige and status to become an important forum for the discussion on issues related to nuclear strategy and to appropriately participate in consultations on SALT problems. The FRG is the chief initiator of such a trend.

BTA HAILS KAMPUCHEAN VICTORY, ASSESSES CHINA'S POLICY

AU101521Y Sofia BTA in English 1442 GMT 10 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 10 Jan, (BTA commentator Stamen Stamov)--The victorious uprising against the terrorist regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary pro-Beijing [Peking] faction in Kampuchea is assessed here as a logical ending of the nationwide armed resistance which had continued [word indistinct] for a year and a half. As a matter of fact nothing else could be expected if we only recall the two million people that died in the reprisals in Kampuchea in the last three years.

It is said in the messages of greetings of the Bulgarian leaders to the People's Revolutionary Council and to the CC of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, that the historic victory of the people of Kampuchea is to make a substantial contribution to the safeguarding of peace, security and cooperation. At present normal conditions are being created in that country to make the construction of socialism possible.

The liberation of Kampuchea is the first tangible defeat of Chinese hegemony. It is no secret that the regime, which thoroughly lacked popular support, sought to impose a primitive socio-economic order in Kampuchea according to Maoist recipes, and what is more, through terror and violence. In addition to the bloody massacres against their own people, the clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, being as they were the champions of Chinese hegemony in Southeast Asia, fanned up in their own people feelings of hostility against the neighbouring states and launched regular armed provocations against Vietnam. The victory of the people of Kampuchea virtually extinguished this hotbed of tension in Indochina and the world as a whole. This victory represents also a heavy blow to Beijing's hegemonic plans in Southeast Asia. Defeated and low-spirited, Beijing is now massing land and air forces along the border with Vietnam, raising the noise of their anti-Vietnamese and anti-Soviet propaganda up to previously unheard-of pitch. And there is no other way to assess and judge these actions but as a psychological and military preparation for an aggression, or a menace-by-force at least, against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The heroic Vietnamese people, who in the past used to be an unsurmountable obstacle for U.S. domination in that part of the world, is now the same kind of obstacle for Beijing. Quite naturally the Chinese leaders are dissatisfied with the victory fought out by the armed popular uprising in Kampuchea led by the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation and with the subsequent policy towards peace and socialist construction conducted by the peoples of Vietnam and Laos, and now already by the people of Kampuchea.

The countries of the socialist community have unfailingly supported the struggle of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia for national independence and social liberation. They rejoice with their victories and just like in the past are rendering them all-round and selfless aid in their efforts to secure conditions of peaceful and constructive labour.

PAPER PRAISES NEW KAMPUCHEAN GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM

AU101359Y Sofia BTA in English 1327 GMT 10 Jan 79 AU

[Text] (?Sofia), 10 Jan, BTA--Under the headline, "Law-Governed Termination," the KOOPERATIVNO SELO paper carries a commentary by foreign news analyst Pencho Koynakov in connection with the fall of the terrorist regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. He characterizes this fact as an event of historic importance for the Kampuchean people. In the analysis of the events in Kampuchea it is not difficult to discover the sinister role of Beijing [Peking] against the peoples of Indochina, the commentary emphasizes. What happened in Kampuchea shows, however, that Beijing's calculations are wrong. The people of that country stood up against the enormous military pressure of the USA despite the horrible casualties.

The author points out that the Khmers did not bow to the terrorist regime which exterminated hundreds of thousands of communist Kampucheans and turned Kampuchea into a huge concentration camp. In conclusion Mr Koynakov writes that the political programme of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation is "proof of the determination of the Kampucheans to build up their new life and to develop their relations with near and distant countries not after a model imposed by Beijing but in accordance with their own will and national interests". "The peoples of Southeast Asia have the support of the socialist countries and of the progressive and democratic forces in the world", the news analyst concludes.

BTA: 1979 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH USSR SIGNED

LD102022Y Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jan, BTA correspondent--Trade to the tune of 6,000 million rubles is expected to be realized by Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in 1979. This is laid down in the trade protocol the two countries signed here today, which represents a fresh contribution to consolidating their foreign economic relations. The reciprocal deliveries of machinery, equipment and parts are to be increased on the base of a further promoted specialization and joint manufacture in 1979, which is also bound to have favourable effects on all the key economic branches in Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, from a technical viewpoint.

The Soviet Union will provide Bulgaria with metal-working machines, equipment for the power generating industry, machinery for the coal and ore mining industries, road-building machines, tractors, lorries, passenger cars, spare parts and planes. Raw materials, too, are to be delivered--oil, coal, ore, natural gas, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, timber, cotton and cellulose. Bulgaria will supply the Soviet Union with machines and equipment among which priority will be given to farm machinery, mechanical-handling machinery, electronic products, soda ash, knitted and other ready-to-wear clothes, farm produce. In drafting the protocol the two sides have proceeded from their common obligations laid down in the long-term trade and payments agreement for the 1976-1980 period. The decisions made by the two countries' planning bodies on various matters of economic cooperation and the decisions made by the intergovernmental economic, scientific and technological-cooperation commission, too, have been taken into consideration in drafting the present protocol.

TECHNICAL-SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH USSR SIGNED

LD102018Y Sofia BTA in English 1849 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jan, BTA correspondent--The 27th session of the Bulgaro-Soviet standing committee on technoscientific cooperation ended here today. On this occasion the chairmen of the two sides of the subcommittee--Mr Nacho Papazov, chairman of the Committee for Science and Technical Progress of Bulgaria and member of the Secretariat of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Konstantin Chernyayev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology with the Council of Ministers of the USSR, signed a protocol on the results of the session. In a statement to the Moscow BTA correspondent, Mr Papazov said that the results of the joint developments on 14 important technoscientific problems had been discussed at the session. He stated that as a result of bilateral cooperation in field of casting with gas counter-pressure, an industrial specimen of an aluminum casting machine has been designed, which increases the productivity by five to seven times.

The cooperation in the sphere of science and technological progress at the present time, Mr Nacho Papazov emphasized, required the utilization of new forms such as setting up temporary international teams, common laboratories, constructor's bureaus and scientific and production corporations. This is the reason why at the present session we approved drafts of agreements for their establishment and activity.

Mr Konstantin Chernyayev said: "I want to stress that our bilateral cooperation develops under a united coordination plan, such one that exists only between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. We determine not only the subjects of the joint developments, but also the specific participation, both material and financial, of each party. The just-signed protocol at the session is a further step forward in the development of our fraternal cooperation."

REPORTAGE ON TODOR ZHIVKOV'S ACTIVITIES

Receives New Iranian Ambassador

LD102048Y Sofia BTA in English 1854 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, 10 Jan, BTA--"Bulgaria will keep on developing her relations with Iran on the principles of peaceful co-existence between states with different social systems", said State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov at the ceremony at which Mr Bahram Malaeke, the newly-appointed Iranian ambassador to Bulgaria, presented his credentials. Mr Todor Zhivkov said in his speech at the ceremony that the furthering and strengthening of relations between the two countries would be in the interests of peace in the world and international cooperation. The State Council chairman spoke in favour of full equality, reciprocally profitable cooperation and for non-interference in the internal affairs to be observed in the relations between Bulgaria and Iran.

Receives New Romanian Ambassador

LD102054Y Sofia BTA in English 1857 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, 10 Jan, BTA--Mr Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, marked with satisfaction the dynamic development of all-round Bulgaro-Romanian relations. Mr Todor Zhivkov said here today, accepting the credentials of the newly appointed Romanian ambassador to the PR of Bulgaria, Mr Petre Dominique: "The relations between our two countries are built on the solid basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The State Council chairman dwelt on the all-round cooperation and unity of action of the socialist community countries, on the strong impact of real socialism on international relations. He pointed out that an important place in this respect occupied the declaration approved at the Moscow session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states in 1978. In reply Mr Petre Dominique pointed with satisfaction at the continuous development of bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, technoscientific, cultural and other sphers of life. He said: "Our parties and countries are actively cooperating in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for understanding and detente."

Receives New Uruguayan Ambassador

LD102038Y Sofia BTA in English 1903 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, 10 Jan, BTA--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, assessed the Bulgaro-Uruguayan relations as positive.

The State Council chairman received here today the newly appointed ambassador of Uruguay, Mr Jose Ansa Bordaguaray, who presented his credentials to him. Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized in his speech: "No doubt that expanding bilateral relations in the sphere of the economy in particular is in the interest of the two countries and of international cooperation".

In his greetings speech the new Uruguayan ambassador spoke of the traditional good relations existing between the two countries, on their striving for understanding among all nations.

Receives Departing Syrian Ambassaodor

AU101930Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1838 GMT 10 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, received Rashid al-Kilani, Syrian ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with his upcoming final departure from Bulgaria.

Receives Agrarian Workers' Representatives

LD102032Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, 10 Jan, BTA--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council chairman, received members of the standing committee of the Bulgarian Agarian Union and a group of agrarian unionists, heroes of socialist labour, foremen in production, headed by Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and first vice chairman of the State Council. Mr Petur Tanchev handed Mr Todor Zhivkov a letter-appeal of the Administrative Council of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union to all the members of the union based on the appeal of the CC of the BCP to the communists and the workers in the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the implementation in time and ahead-of-schedule of the uniform 1979 and 1980 plan and of the tasks set at the national conference of party, state and economic activists held on January 9, 1979. He expressed the unflinching readiness of the Bulgarian Agararian Union and its members to augment their contribution to the nation-wide efforts at accomplishing a turning point towards efficiency and quality, to the implementation of the Seventh Five-Year Plan, with new concrete deeds.

Accepting the letter, Mr Todor Zhivkov thanked warmly and sincerely for the former great contribution of the union members to the implementation of the tasks of the seventh five-year period, to the flourishing of socialist Bulgaria. He said that the CC of the BCP, and all the Bulgarian communists, held the fraternal friendship between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Agrarian Union in high esteem, regarding it as a powerful force in the socio-economic development. Mr Todor Zhivkov greeted the initiative of the Administrative Council of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union to come out with a letter-appeal to the members of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union. He said that the maximum utilization of the huge resources and opportunities of the Bulgarian economy and agriculture should become a task of prime importance and a patriotic duty of every communist, of every member of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, of every worker.

It is also said in the letter that the members of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union should produce in their private holdings more than 25,000 tons of meat, more than 20,000 tons of milk, more than 60 million eggs and more than 25,000 tons of fruit and vegetables which they are to hand over to the purchasing organizations. We are well aware, reads the letter, that our fraternal work together with the Bulgarian Communist Party is of prime importance for the implementation of the tasks we have set ourselves.

The newly-organized conurbations have created conditions and prerequisites for carrying out new joint initiatives, in which the role to be played by the Bulgarian Agrarian Union as an ally of the Bulgarian Communist Party will grow greater, reads the letter.

PARTY DAILY DEVOTES PAGE TO ENERGY PROBLEM

AU101121 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 8 January 1979 devotes its entire page 3, about 6,000 words, to energy and power supply development problems in Bulgaria. The page contains charts, statistical data on power supply, coal mining and chemical industry, as well as reports and articles by high-ranking functionaries and workers in this branch. As regards previous critical remarks by RABOTNICHESKO DELO addressed against the Neftokhim petrochemical combine in Burgas, there is a brief 300-word interview with Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry, on improvement in the work of this enterprise, expressing gratitude to the RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial board for the check carried out on the work of the factory.

The page further contains a 1,000-word article by Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply, entitled: "High Efficiency Is the Main Goal." The minister describes the state of power supply in Bulgaria and dwells in particular on savings in the sector made during the first 3 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. He states in this connection: "Thanks to the implementation of the programs for the first 3 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, the following amounts of energy have been saved, according to preliminary data: Over 600,000 tons of crude oil, approximately 220,000 tons of diesel oil, 1.1 million tons of coal, 85,000 tons of gasoline and over 1 billion kilowatt hours of electric power."

Minister Todoriev further describes various measures introduced to save energy and describes the activities of the special coordination council for the efficient use of energy sources and energy. Todoriev adds as follows on this subject: "The council has assigned itself the task of organizing and coordinating a uniform system of scientifically founded norms and regulations on the expenditure of fuel and energy per production unit in all branches of material production in our country. Such a system of norms will represent the most powerful means of implementing the general trend toward improving efficiency in the sector of energy consumption in our country."

BRIEFS

SPANISH YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS--The visit of the delegation of the communist youth league of Spain, which visited our country, under the leadership of (Josef Palao), its secretary general, at the invitation of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee, has ended. Throughout 6 days of the Spanish guests were acquainted with the activities of the Bulgarian Komsomol in mobilizing our youth in building a developed socialist society. The delegation had meetings with youth of the Sofia and Plovdiv Komsomol organizations. It was received by Dimo Dichev, chairman of the Central Committee of Fighters against Fascism and Capitalism. During the talks with a delegation of the Bulgarian Komsomol Central Committee, headed by Boycho Shteryanov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, the relations of friendship and solidarity between the two youth unions, developing in the spirit of the relations existing between the BCP and the Spanish Communist Party, were reaffirmed. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 2 Jan 79 AU]

LE MONDE: CHARTER 77 ISSUES NEW YEAR APPEAL

LD101533Y Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Czechoslovakia: Civil Liberties Will Gradually Be Established"]

[Text] To mark the New Year the Charter 77 spokesmen Hejdanek and Havel have published in Prague an appeal to Czechoslovak democratic public opinion, the essence of which follows below:

"At a time when many of our fellow citizens, including numerous Charter 77 signatories, are in prison because of their opinions, when one of the spokesmen for our civil initiative is detained contrary to the law (Mr Sabata) and when a second spokesman, contrary to every law, is confined to his home while police guard the entrance to a third's apartment, we would like to assure you that our community is alive, at work and has not lost hope that vital civil liberties will gradually be established in Czechoslovakia and that the fight for this end also has meaning for the future.... We hope that you too will retain unwavering hope in the days to come."

TRIAL OF CHARTER 77 SPOKESMAN SABATA PREVIEWED

AU101228Y Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 10 Jan 79 p 3 AU

[Premysl Janyr report: "Prague: Trial of 'Charter' Spokesman Sabata"]

[Text] Vienna (AZ)--After waiting for 3 months, Prague authorities have now decided to go through with the trial of Charter spokesman university lecturer Dr Jaroslav Sabata, even though it has not been possible to maintain the original charge--violation against a public functionary. In the new indictment, the charge has been reduced to insulting a public functionary. This is by no means an indication of the regime's intention to respect the law, but rather of its intention to get Sabata behind bars again: For, the 52 year-old sociologist was sentenced to 6 and 1/2 years imprisonment in 1973, and was released on probation at the end of 1976. Should he be sentenced again, he would also have to serve the remaining 18 months of his first sentence.

This danger has also been confirmed by a statement made yesterday in Prague by his daughter Anna Sabatova, to the effect that the day before yesterday the lawyers' committee in Prague proposed the temporary suspension of the membership of Dr Sabata's defense counsel, Dr Josef Danis. Thus Danis is to be prevented from defending Sabata at the trial, which is slated to open tomorrow. Moreover Danis, who has courageously defended several Charter signatories, is obviously to be disbarred. A rather strange reason is given in the proposal: Dr Danis is said to have made himself guilty by refering at an earlier trial to the trials of the 1950's, and to the use of physical force against a Charter signatory. The disbarring of Dr Danis would seriously handicap the defense of Sabata, because the defense wants to prove through witnesses that it was not Sabata who attacked the police but the police who attacked Sabata, beat him and bodily injured him. The regime is showing an equally harsh attitude in the case of journalist Jiri Lederer, who was arrested shortly after the publication of the Charter Manifesto in January 1977 and was later sentenced to 3 years imprisonment. He is still in prison, and instead of reviewing his case, the State Security Service is exerting pressure on him and is seeking to induce him to emigrate...

HUSAK, STROUGAL SEND GREETINGS TO CAMBODIA'S HENG SAMRIN

LD101754Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent the following congratulatory telegram to Heng Samrin, chairman of the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Council and of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation.

The Czechoslovak people have received with joy the news of the creation of the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Council. Together with you and the progressive forces of the world we are pleased that in Cambodia freedom, progress, democracy and international solidarity have been victorious, that the Cambodian people have become the true rulers of Cambodia. Permit me to congratulate sincerely on behalf of the Czechoslovak people and the CSSR Government the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Council, which is the only lawful government in Cambodia, and all the people of your country on this important historic event.

We are convinced, the telegram continues, that the renewal of the democratic rights and freedoms of the Cambodian people in an independent and democratic country will contribute to the further deepening of friendship, cooperation and good-neighborly relations between the countries of Indochina and other states of East Asia, and the strengthening and stabilization of peace in that part of the world. We believe that the traditional links of friendship between our countries will deepen to the benefit of the peoples of both countries and in the interest of progress and peace throughout the world. Accept on this occasion our wishes for further successes in your struggle for the fulfilment of the ancient desires of the Cambodian people, expressed in the program of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation.

INTERIOR MINISTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HANOI

LD091912Y Prague CTK in English 1708 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, Jan 9, CETEKA--A delegation of the Czechoslovak Ministry of the Interior, headed by Minister Jaromir Obzina, arrived here today for an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

REPORTAGE ON NKOMO'S VISIT TO PRAGUE

Received By Husak

LD101922Y Prague CTK in English 1623 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prague, Jan 10, CETEKA--Gustav Husak, communist Party general secretary and Czechoslovak president, received here today the visiting chairman of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) and co-chairman of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, Joshua Nkomo. In a cordial atmosphere of friendship, solidarity and mutual understanding, they discussed questions relating to the national liberation movement in the south of Africa. They condemned the manoeuvres of the racists and their helpers, supported by the mob reactionary circles of imperialism, and agreed that the "internal settlement" is aimed at liquidating the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front as the legitimate representative of the people, and at [word indistinct] the progressive world public. The barbaric aggressive attacks of the racist regimes on the peaceful population of Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania and Botswana were also condemned.

Received by Bilak

LD101924Y Prague CTK in English 1625 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prague, Jan 10 CETEKA--Zimbabwe Patriotic Front co-Chairman Joshua Nkomo, in Czechoslovakia on a visit at the invitation of the communist party Central Committee and the Committee for Solidarity With the Nations of Africa and Asia, was received today by Vasil Bilak, member of the communist party Presidium and Central Committee secretary.

Joshua Nkomo briefed Vasil Bilak on the activity and successes of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) and of the Patriotic Front in the struggle against the racist regime in Rhodesia, against the oppression by imperialism and reaction, for freedom and national independence of Zimbabwe.

He thanked the communist party and people of Czechoslovakia for the support given by them to the just struggle of Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.

Vasil Bilak expressed the deep sympathies and solidarity of Czecholovak working people with the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for liberation from racist oppression and against the exploitation of their country by imperialist monopolies.

Both sides expressed their resolve to further develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between Czechoslovak organizations and the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe.

Interviewed in Prague

LD102136Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Karel Stary interview with Joshua Nkomo, Zimbabwe African People's Union chairman, in Prague on 10 January--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr. Nkomo, could you tell us briefly what was the main purpose of your visit to Czechoslovakia and how satisfied are you with its results?

[Answer] The visit to Czechoslovakia is one of the visits we consider very pleasant because Czechoslovakia, as a socialist country, is one of the countries fighting against imperialism.

It is a known fact that when oppressed people from various parts of the world--above all from the southern part of the African Continent--ask for help and support, they can be sure that Czechoslovakia will help them. In fact, we are fighting against a similar evil that Czechoslovakia was fighting against from 1939 to 1945, that is, against fascism. The point is that what we are fighting against in South Africa is true fascism. It is not a fight of blacks against whites, it is a fight of progressive forces against reaction, exploitation and racism. We often visit friendly countries and Czechoslovakia is one of them. Today I met President Gustav Husak, held talks with CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak, and together we discussed questions of the liberation struggle in the south of Africa. Both Comrade Husak and Comrade Bilak assured me that Czechoslovakia supports the struggle of the nations of the world for freedom so I am satisfied with the results of this visit.

[Question] Could you explain the current situation in your country, above all since the recent publication of the proposals of the so-called constitution of Rhodesia-Zimbabwe?

[Answer] Excuse me, but it was a true insult to our country to be called Rhodesia--Zimbabwe. As regards the so-called constitution, it was designed to perpetuate the power of the racist regime and we did not waste time reading it because the people of Zimbabwe can never accept any compromise which is incompatible with our goals. We shall not dirty our hands. So it is just another piece of paper of the sort issued by the Smith regime many times since (?1975): It has no importance. The fight goes on and we are sure of our victory. The patriotic forces are throughout the country and, as you know, we recently succeeded in destroying huge oil storage tanks right in the center of the capital, Salisbury. The patriotic forces are now in the industrial center of Bulawayo and in other smaller towns. I say intentionally, in towns, because in the country we have been fighting Smith's soldiers for 2 years already and we have good reason to call these areas operations zones and not liberated territories. These areas are under the direct control of the patriotic forces and the soldiers of the Smith regime cannot enter these territories without punishment. Of course the day is near when our entire country will be considered a liberated territory.

U.S. ATTEMPT AT 'HYPOCRITICAL INTERFERENCE' IN CAMBODIA FAILS

ID111018Y Prague CTK in English 0940 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prague, Jan 11, CETEKA--RUDE PRAVO says today that U.S. hopes for transforming military actions in Cambodia into a lingering international conflict, in which the U.S. would play the part of an uninvolved third party, have collapsed.

The U.S. concern about the situation in Cambodia is nothing but a purely hypocritical attempt at interfering in the internal affairs of the Cambodian people and has no justification. The Pol Pot regime simply vanished, swept away by the popular uprising with the support and sympathies of the world's progressive forces. The biggest support was naturally provided by the national liberation movement of Southeast Asia, the daily says.

The fomenting of enmity between nations and provocations are part of the arsenal of imperialist policy. In this case, however, an important card fell from the U.S. hands--the existence of a regime which disquietened its Vietnamese neighbour, RUDE PRAVO says, pointing out that the defeat of the Maoist clique in Cambodia is a significant international success of the progressive forces.

IMPACT OF CURRENT ENERGY SHORTAGE REPORTED

AU101250Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Jan 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Devotion and Understanding"]

[Text] The declaration of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government on the further course of action on the supply of fuel and energy has met with understanding throughout the country. Hundreds of thousands of people immediately began to actively support the adopted measures and are devotedly helping to overcome the present difficult situation.

The unexpected battle which we are waging in the very first days of the new year is a great test of technology and people. But whereas technology often fails in the frost and bad weather, the people as a mass are excelling through immeasurable devotion, initiative and responsibility. Once Julius Fucik [communist journalist killed by the Gestapo in 1942] wrote that that man is a hero who does in the right moment what is expected of him. The miners of the open cast mines of the North Bohemian and other basins, the miners underground, the workers of the transportation and energy sectors, the volunteers from the ranks of our army, youth and other strata of the population; to be brief, everybody who did--to use Julius Fucik's words--a heroic thing at the right moment cannot be called anything but heroes. It is irrelevant whether the man operates a huge excavator or holds just an ordinary pick-axe in his hand with which he is digging out coal in the railroad cars which is frozen and hard as rock. Because in the battle we are waging now throughout our homeland every man, in every line, is important.

People do not, as a rule, profess their love for their homeland and the socialist society in words. However, this relationship that is hidden deep inside the man is apparent, can be seen and is almost tangible. It is manifested in the way a man thinks, acts and works, and not only in calm and comfortable times but, above all, in extra-ordinary situations which require a whole man to fight the cruel blindness of nature. In such moments relations between people also change.

They become closer to one another, understand one another more than before, and the feeling that they can rely on one another awakens. The dramas of human work create and cement collectives and exemplary squads, and give rise to decisions such as the one of the squad of maintenance workers in the Chvaletich power station to continue their work with equal devotion and responsibility, as a brigade of socialist labor.

Only yesterday the locksmiths, electricians, welders and other workers and technicians of the Prague enterprises did not know each other. Today they are part of a 50-member brigade which is ready to help repair machines and equipment in the mines, according to the needs of the North Bohemian basin. This is one of the numerous initiatives of party and trade union organs which we are encountering throughout the whole republic. National committees, youth organizations, schools and other institutions are also manifesting their initiative.

Initiative is the characteristic feature of our joint battle. It is, however, more important than ever before that it be purposeful, coordinated and that it in all respects supports the measures that have been proposed and adopted by the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government to deal with the current situation. An extraordinary measure such as, for instance, the 15th regulatory decree on electricity consumption gives rise to concern about the fulfillment of the planned production tasks. This concern is, of course, justified but one cannot eliminate it by not being disciplined in the consumption of electricity. The problems connected with the gaps in production will be solved when the time is ripe. We must, however, think about it now, plan the organization of labor, gather the ideas and initiative of the people and create the prerequisites for the liquidation of gaps. [paragraph continues]

There is no doubt that other, no less serious, difficulties will be facing us as soon as we overcome the present difficulties. The year 1979, which we knew would be a year of exacting work, is simply becoming--for objective reasons--literally the year of heroic work. It is not and will not be just a matter of several weeks. However, our people are morally and professionally prepared for such work. This is tellingly demonstrated by the days we are going through now.

The battle is far from being finished. But its course shows that the people will be victorious. Once we overcome at least the main problems, we will start adding the positive and negative aspects. It will be good to speak frankly even about shortcomings when drawing this balance sheet, to gather the rich experience and use it for the coming years, to have another criticial look at the machines and equipment we are producing and ask whether they should not have such characteristics and qualities as would withstand extreme conditions; whether electric power stations and other large consumers of coal should not be equipped with thawing-out tunnels. Simply, it will be good when we learn the lesson. People have gathered more than enough experience from these days. New ideas and technical improvements have been born--all this must be used.

The measures adopted by the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government, which are being elaborated and adjusted by the national governments, party and trade union organs and national committees to correspond to the specific conditions of towns and villages, can be fully effective only if applied as a whole. This is why it is necessary to insure each of the measures in a responsible and disciplined manner. The strictly economical use of energy and fuels in households is also significant in these moments. The turned-off television sets contribute to the necessary conservation of coal, the shifts in the working hours do not overload the network during the peak hours of energy consumption, and the special school holidays are an inevitable tribute to the extraordinary situation. None of the measures can be underestimated. The individual effect may seem to be negligible, but it is great in its entirety.

Each manifestation of lack of discipline must now be judged as an anti-social phenomenon. Discipline in consumption has improved, but there are individual cases of nonadherence to the agreed upon diagrams of consumption and to the respective regulatory measures. In the present situation it is simply not permissible to arbitrarily organize in the enterprises afternoon or night shifts of Saturday and Sunday shifts.

The present situation is a test of the people's responsibility, discipline, devotion and thoughtfulness. It is an exacting test. Only those who possess these needed qualities can succeed. It is gratifying that hundreds of thousands of people have them. They deserve thanks and respect.

TEMPORARY ADJUSTMENT OF WORKING HOURS REPORTED

AU1101404Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Decision of the Czech and Slovak Governments on the Adjustment of Working Hours in the Nonproductive Sphere"]

[Text] In its decree No 1 of 8 January 1979 on the temporary adjustment of working hours in economic organizations of the nonproductive sphere, the government of the Czech Socialist Republic stipulates that--as of 9 January 1979 until it is recalled--the start of working hours in all economic state and social organs and organizations of the nonproductive sphere in the towns of Ceske Budejovice, Plzen, Usti nad Labem, Hradec Kralove, Ostrava, Karlovy Vary, Liberec, Pardubice, Jihlava, Olomouc and Gottwaldov will be at 0800 at the earliest.

This measure does not apply to organizations of the state and cooperative trade selling food products.

The government further charges the councils of the regional national committees with the task of adjusting--as a result of the changed working hours in Ceske Budejovice, Plzen, Usti nad Labem, Hradec Kralove, Ostrava, Karlovy Vary, Liberec, Pardubice, Jihlava, Olomouc and Gottwaldov--the timetable of the special-purpose buses of the Czechoslovak road transportation services and authorizes them to take similar measures, based on the aforementioned decision, in other towns as well, should the need arise.

The government decree also authorizes the leading workers of central offices, economic, state and social organizations to consider--wherever the working hours are adjusted according to these principles--an option of working hours for women who have to take care of children up to 15 years of age, in justified cases.

On the same day the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic adopted the same measures aimed at reducing the demands on the electricity consumption.

BRIEFS

NEW ECONOMIC PRODUCTION UNIT--On 2 January 1979 Zdenek Pucek, CSSR minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering, introduced Rudolf Peska into the office of general director of the new economic production unit "Sector Enterprise Vitkovice--Klement Gottwald Iron and Engineering Works." The new economic production unit comprises--apart from the Vitkovice metallurgy and engineering combine--the Ostrava metallurgic assembly works, the Transporta Chrudim enterprise, the Unicov engineering works, the Zdar engineering and foundry works and the Brezno bridge works. [Prague PRACE in Czech 3 Jan 79 p 1 AU]

NEW AFGHAN AMBASSADOR--Yasin Bonyadi, Afganistan's new ambassador to the CSSR, arrived in Czechoslovakia on 5 January. [Pargue RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jan 79 p 2 AU]

SUGAR CAMPAIGN--The sugar campaign has already ended in all of the 59 sugar refineries of the Czech Socialist Republic. The refineries processed 5.2 million tons of sugar beets--which is 1 million tons less than in 1977--and produced 600,000 tons of sugar, which is 92 percent of the planned quantity. The sugar content of the beets averaged 15.1 percent, which is 1 percent more than in 1977. [Prague ZEMEDELSKA NOVINY in Czech 8 Jan 79 p 1 AU]

NEW SOVIET MILITARY ATTACHE APPOINTMENT REPORTED

AU101548Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Cordial Meeting at the USSR Embassy in Berlin"]

[Text] Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR, gave a reception on 8 January on the introduction of Rear Adm Mikhail Lyshchin, new army, naval and air force attache at the USSR Embassy. Participating in the reception, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality, on the GDR side were Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and national defense minister; Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy national defense minister and chief of the Main Political Administration of the National People's Army; Lt Gen Fritz Streletz, deputy national defense minister and chief of the Main Staff of the National People's Army; Berhard Neugebauer, deputy foreign minister, and Kurt Thieme, secretary general of the German-Soviet Frienship Society. On the Soviet side were: Army Gen Yevgeniy I Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany (GSFG); Army Gen Ivan Sakharov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the states participating in the Warsaw Pact to the National People's Army in the GDR; Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Administration of the GSFG; and diplomats of the Soviet Embassy. The military attaches accredited in Berlin were also present.

HOFFMANN GIVES LUNCHEON ON ADMIRAL'S RETIREMENT

LD101636Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1439 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and GDR defense minister, gave a luncheon today to mark the retirement of Adm Waldemar Verner. On behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, the minister thanked Admiral Verner, who is retiring on health grounds, for over 20 years of untiring effort to the development of the National People's Army (NVA) and GDR defense.

As deputy defense minister and chief of the Main Political Administration of the NVA he had rendered great services in the constant raising of the fighting power and combat readiness of the NVA and GDR border troops and in the further deepening of class comradeship and comradeship-in-arms with the armed forces of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal armies. The luncheon was attended by Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy defense minister and chief of the Main Political Administration of the NVA, Lt Gen Fritz Streletz, chief of the Main Staff of the NVA, and other members of the Defense Ministry and Secretariat of the Main Political Administration of the NVA and Army Gen Ivan Shavrov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states in the NVA.

IRAQI ARMY ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION REPORTED

AU101216Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Reception on the Iraqi Army's Anniversary"]

[Text] Lt Col 'Abd al-Majid, deputy army, naval and air force attache at the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in the GDR, gave a reception on the 58th anniversary of the founding of the Iraqi Army in Berlin on 8 January. [paragraph continues]

Participating were Lt Gen Wolfgang Reinhold, deputy minister of national defense, as well as other generals and officers of the National People's Army and Soviet Army including Maj Gen Karl Heinz Drews, city commander of the GDR Capital of Berlin. Also present were chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR, including 'Abd al-Musin (al-Assat), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Iraq, and military attaches.

SWAPO REPRESENTATIVE ASKS INCREASED POLITICAL, DIPLOMATIC AID

AU081528Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHIAND in German 6-7 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Gratitude for the Assistance in the Struggle for the Liberation of Namibia: SWAPO Representative Evaluates GDR's Solidarity Attitude"]

[Summary] "The representative of the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia in the GDR has evaluated the relations of friendship between the GDR and Namibian peoples. According to a press statement issued at the beginning of the year, the GDR, together with other countries of the socialist community, has rendered invaluable assistance to the Namibian liberation struggle.

"'The relations between SWAPO and the GDR are based on common views and goals,' it was stressed."

Once more SWAPO appeals to the socialist countries and all other progressive world forces to increase their material, political and diplomatic support for the liberation organization. South Africa and its imperialist accomplices will certainly undertake desperate attempts and maneuvers to confront the world with accomplished facts based on the elections staged last year, the statement notes, and continues that SWAPO reviewed with satisfaction the successes achieved in the military, political and diplomatic field last year. In the coming year the Namibian liberation organization will do all it can "to achieve new, inspired successes in the protracted struggle for the country's national and social liberation."

KAMPUCHEA UNITY FRONT THANKS SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE FOR AID

AU101208Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHIAND in German 9 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Kampuchea's Unity Front Thanks for Aid"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS) has thanked the GDR solidarity committee in a message for the assistance it has rendered. The "sympathies and strong solidarity on the part of the peace and justice-loving peoples of the world, including the GDR people," for the Kampuchean patriotic, revolutionary and progressive forces are underscored in the message. Referring to the KNUFNS 11-point program of 2 December 1978, the determination is reaffirmed in the message to "turn Kampuchea into a truly peaceful, independent, neutral and nonalined country, proceding toward socialism and thus contributing to the common struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia."

ARMY EFFORTS IN FIGHTING WINTER CONDITIONS PRAISED

DW101225Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 8 Jan 79 DW

[Excerpts from Commentary by Col Siegfried Behnisch]

[Text] It was not for the first time indeed, albeit best imprinted in our memory by the past few days, that the members of our army, our border troop comrades, and the members of our other armed forces proved their service to our people and their achievements since the beginning of the extreme winter conditions. Naturally our slogan that we protect what the hands of the people have created stands for the essential fulfillment of our tasks of military protection of our socialist republic. This will be done reliably in the future too. Our citizens are aware of this and justly depend on it. They do not, however, do this passively. Many of them perform as responsible a job in the works militia of the working class or in civil defense as they do at their place of work. Consequently it is understandable that our soldiers are on call when it is necessary to cope with special situations affecting the whole country and all citizens. Thus during the first few days of the new year many units moved from their garrisons to provisional quarters at critical points of the coal and electricity supply and transport sector.

With the same skill as they handle submachine guns, they handled pick-ax and shovel, and they left their training places with special technical equipment to participate in the removal of snow drifts and repair of serious frost damage. The programs on our radio and television services and the daily newspapers reported and report daily on the high level of action readiness by our comrades in uniform with which they fulfill their missions. Be it side by side with the brown coal miners, the working people of the energy-supply sector, or the transport sector, everywhere the mutual inspiration, the great respect for the performance of the other, proves to be the source of extraordinary results.

Thanks to helicopter rescue by our People's Army seriously sick people--such as on the islands Ruegen and Hiddensee--were transported in time to undergo medical treatment. These were extraordinary measures taken under extraordinary conditions. This is part of the multifaceted relationship between our army and our people. It is the expression of joint endeavors to protect our country and its citizens against damage, protect them as quickly and as well as possible. All ranks were represented among the helpers, there were officers, cadets, officer candidates, noncoms and privates. Everyone of them was doing his best, considering it his most personal affair to master the extraordinary difficulties in order to normalize life in the involved areas as quickly as possible.

There are many fields where the lives of our citizens, their health, and the achievements of socialism can be protected. Mastering the situation created by present weather conditions now is the prerequisite for fulfilling all other tasks. Our civil defense forces and formations stood the tests in many focal points lately. Next to their high preparedness to act, they showed exemplary knowledge in fulfilling the special task they were given to handle. When SED Central Committee Politburo member, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, last Friday visited army members and border troops, soldiers at their place of action in Cottbus Bezirk, he praised the outstanding achievements of the working people and their helpers. The fact that everybody feels responsible for everything--which forms the strength of the republic--was described by Private Peter Bohne, a former electrician who is a chauffeur now, with the following words: We all realize that we are helping to catch up with the backlog so that our economy can carry on.

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA HOLDS TALKS IN MALTA

LD101435Y Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 1000 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Hungarian-Maltese foreign ministerial talks have begun in the capital of the Mediterranean island, Valetta. Frigyes Puja, Hungarian foreign minister, and Dom Mintoff, Maltese foreign minister who is also the country's head of government, debated primarily European security and matters concerning the expansion of bilateral relations at their first talks. Frigyes Puja had previously had talks in Libya with Jallud, head of government, and At-Turayki, foreign minister.

LOSONCZI, LAZAR SEND GREETINGS TO CAMBODIA'S HENG SAMRIN

LD101136Y Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 9, (MTI)--The leaders of the Hungarian People's Republic--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers--Tuesday sent the following cable to Phnom Penh:

"His excellency Heng Samrin, president of the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Council. On the occasion of the foundation of the sole and legal power organ of the Cambodian people, the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Council, and of the election of your excellency to its presidency, we are expressing our sincere good wishes.

"The Hungarian People's Republic hails the victory of the just cause of Cambodia's people. We are firmly convinced that the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Council, which has come into being as a result of the revolutionary fight of the Cambodian National Unity Front, and is enjoying the support of the whole Cambodian people, will carry to victory the struggle for making the country flourish, and for social progress, and that it will contribute with its activity to making Southeast Asia a region of peace, independence, freedom and stability. We assure the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Council that the Hungarian People's Republic is backing the country-building work of the Cambodian people and is seeking rapid further improvement of the two countries' cooperation under the conditions that have now become favourable, to the benefit of our peoples as well as of the progressive forces of the world."

NEPSZABADSAG EDITORIAL ON EVENTS IN CAMBODIA

LD101606Y Budapest MTI in English 1053 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 10, (MTI)--Under the headline "Victory of the Cambodian People" the HSWP's central daily NEPSZABADSAG devotes a leader to the Cambodian developments in its Wednesday edition. The daily stresses that "the significance of this victory grows far beyond the country's borders".

According to the daily "there is no special secret in the rapid collapse of the Cambodian regime. It only proves that the clique that had usurped the country's leadership, lacked the people's support."

"When three and a half years ago, in the wake of the joint heroic struggle of Vietnamese and Cambodian patriots, the Americans were forced to withdraw their troops from Cambodia, too, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary group seized the power with Chinese help".

The paper continues. "Their Chinese patrons mobilized this power against the uniform Socialist Vietnam, increasing also by this means their pressure on Vietnam which country they wanted to force into submission. The Pol Pot regime assumed a shameful role. It betrayed the people of Cambodia and brought suffering on them. It had also failed to bring the long-awaited independence, only subjected the country to Maoist China instead of the United States. Instead of raising them in a cloud of nationalistic slogans and misleading "revolutionary" phrases it held the masses under incredibly difficult conditions."

"The divisions of the Pol Pot regime had started a border war against Vietnam with Chinese weapons following the directions of Chinese military advisors who have recently fled the country through Thailand. The armed Cambodian provocations against Vietnam, which had been prompted and guided by the Beijing [Peking] leadership, and the terrible situation created by the Pol Pot regime in this much-suffered country bred deep concern all over the world, and so with our people, too... Thus it is understandable enough that our people, too, advocates and greets happily the establishment of the Cambodian National Unity Front and its program. And now they greet from all their hearts the great victory of the Cambodian patriots, and the establishment of the new Cambodian Government, the People's Revolutionary Council. As the greetings cable of the Hungarian leaders to the president of the new government also stressed, the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Council is the legal and sole power organ of the Cambodian people."

NEPSZABADSAG then explains: "The conditions are once again given for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia to advance--in their own independent countries but in close friendship with each other--hand in hand and build up their new lives and socialist future."

The Vietnamese people treading the path of socialism, who have made almost unprecedented sacrifices in the past decades in order to realize their national and social aims, have now met their brotherly obligation by backing the Cambodian people's struggle. This unselfish and internationalist attitude adds much to the esteem and credit of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic, in the eyes of the fraternal countries and the advocators of independence and progress. The new situation will make it possible for the Vietnamese Socialist Republic to develop and enrich their country in greater security, and--so we hope--in peace, and to raise the living standards of the Vietnamese people who have made so many sacrifices".

"The victory of the Cambodian people strengthens and consolidates the situation of the People's Laos which is heading in the direction of socialism and which is also being endangered by Beijing's pressure. The victory makes possible for the Lao people to use more of their power for building a new life. However, the turn serves, first of all, the rise of Cambodia's people in the pursuit of a socialist future."

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

LD101600Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] In Budapest, a Hungarian-Yugoslav trade and services protocol has been signed. This year the value of bilateral trade and mutual services will amount to nearly $600 million, a rise of 34 percent over last year; 40 percent of the mutual exchange of goods will be made up of products that Hungarian and Yugoslav enterprises are manufacturing under specialization or joint production agreements.

JABLONSKI, JAROSZEWICZ GREET CAMBODIAN PATRIOTIC FRONT LEADER

LD101822Y Warsaw PAP in English 1718 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Jan, PAP--In connection with the historic victory of the revolutionary and patriotic forces of Cambodia, President of the Council of State of Poland Henryk Jablonski and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz sent a message of cordial congratulations and greetings to chairman of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation and chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of Cambodia, Heng Samrin. "We express our deep conviction," the message says, "that the victory won under the guidance of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation opens a new chapter in the history of construction of democratic and progressive Cambodia, as well as in the relations between our countries. The traditional and well tested friendship of both our nations consitutes a good foundation for the development of all-round cooperation between Poland and Cambodia."

PCI SECRETARY PAJETTA ARRIVES, MEETS BABIUCH

LD101028Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the Directorate and secretary of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], arrived in Warsaw yesterday at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. A meeting with Edward Babiuch, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, was held yesterday at the Central Committee office. The meeting was also attended by Giuseppe de Felice, member of the PCI Central Committee, and Krzysztof Ostrowski, deputy head of the foreign department of the PZPR Central Committee.

Meets With Gierek

LD102049Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today received Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the Directorate and secretary of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] Central Committee, who is visiting Poland. The meeting was attended by Edward Babiuch, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee. Giancarlo Pajetta spoke about the key problems of struggles waged by the working people in Italy, and preparations for the 15th PCI Congress. Certain problems of the international situation were also broached. It was stated that the PZPR and PCI are determined to continue their activity in promoting detente and peaceful cooperation among nations, and also in strengthening the internationalist solidarity of the communist and workers' movement. Edward Gierek conveyed to Italian communists warm greetings and wishes for further successes. The talks, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, were also attended by Jerzy Waszczuk, member of the party Central Committee and head of the Central Committee Secretariat Chancery; Krzysztof Ostrowski, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee; and Giuseppe de Felice, member of the PCI Central Committee.

Received by Werblan

LD111006Y Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Jan, PAP--Secretary of the Communist Party of Italy Giancarlo Pajetta today had a meeting with PUWP CC secretary and director of the Institute of the Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism, Andrezej Werblan.

Next he delivered a lecture for the institute's scientific staff, in which he presented questions connected with present activities of the Communist Party of Italy.

JABLONSKI SPEAKS AT RECEPTION FOR FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

LD102257Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] The traditional new year reception given by the chairman of the State Council to heads of foreign diplomatic missions was held this evening at the Wilanow Palace in Warsaw. Addressing those present, Prof Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, said, among other things:

[Jablonski--begin recording] Your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: We shall not spare any effort or strength in insuring that in the new year Poland makes the greatest possible contribution to the cause of peace, detente, disarmanent and peaceful coexistence. We shall tighten the friendly links which join us with our allies. We shall continue the development of close relations of cooperation with all states, regardless of their social and political systems. We shall support the strivings of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for social progress and consolidation of their independence.

We shall strive to increase Poland's part in the international division of labor, in relation with its now considerable economic potential. We shall continue the development of multilateral cultural and scientific cooperation. In these activities, we want to contribute steadfastly to the consolidation of detente and the extension of those positive processes to those parts of the world which have not yet experienced the benefits of permanent peace and peaceful coexistence. The reason for this is that we want the peaceful coexistence and cooperation among peoples to become the fundamental and constant provision of political strategies of all states.

We recognise that to bring about a slowing down of the arms race is the most important and urgent task. We hope that the concrete, realistic program for disarmament which the Warsaw Pact states put forward in their declaration of November 1978, will meet the goodwill of all states, and thus will create the basis for agreement on disarmament, which all peoples need so much.

Ladies and gentlemen, you are performing important and responsible functions in your capacity as permanent liaison officers between your states and peoples and ourselves. While among us, please study the life of our people, their history and culture, the great achievements of which we are proud, as well as our difficulties and worries with which we have to deal. Discover also the way in which we want to solve the problem we are facing. As ever, we expect that your excellencies will take a sympathetic view of our effort and our cooperation in the development of mutually advantageous relations between our states, for our common good, and for the good of all humanity. [end recording]

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CRITICIZES U.S. ROLE IN IRAN

LD101610Y Warsaw PAP in English 1306 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Jan, PAP--In a commentary on the situation in Iran, headlined "Brutal and Open Intervention", the Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI says inter alia:

"The Iranian society does not want to reconcile itself to half-measures. The slogan of Khomeyni, the Shi'ite leader, to overthrow the emperor, and to proclaim the government and parliament illegal, has been accepted by the majority of the Iranians.

"Demonstrations against shah and the new government are still going on in Iran. The situation in Iranian towns, including Tehran, is far from being normalized. Political games and manoeuvres are taking place behind these dramatic events. Anyway, these difficulties and worries of Iranians are their own internal affairs. The USSR and other states of the socialist community have adopted the stand that nobody is allowed to interfere in Iran's internal problems. This principle is defined beyond any doubt in the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and other international documents well known to the U.S. State Department. But despite these decisions and widely advertised sugar-ultra-freedoms [as received], the chances are that the U.S. in traditional way tries again to interfere in Iranian internal affairs", goes on ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

"Planners of the package of the U.S. interference in Iran's internal affairs do not care about the fact that they violate principles of international law and sovereignty of Iran. As usual, the end is the most important and it justifies the means. These machinations arouse indignation of all people, to whom the ideals of freedom and national independence are dear. In these days that are hard for the Iranian nation, it knows perfectly well who wants to strike bargains for itself and who creates a new source of international conflicts and tensions", concludes ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

BELGRADE PAPER CITES NEW ECONOMIC SYSTEM IN POLAND

LD102230Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0941 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 8 (TANJUG)--The difficulties confronting the Polish economy today have again set off discussions on the need for a faster transformation of economic management, the Belgrade BORBA writes today. The first Polish experiments in this area, introduced in the 1973-1975 period when the system of big economic organizations--VOG--was formed, had been intended to show the maturity and capability of big economic entities to decide independently on the distribution of part of their income.

These experiments, designated to initiate a broad economic reform, failed because of the lack of coordination between an inert administrative system and daring, but deficient partial solutions. The experiment dragged on without achieving any significant results for some time because leading cadres were not ready for change and because of outright resistance to the idea of a reform, BORBA states.

Since the "VOG experiment" was finally dropped in 1976, the centrally based leadership again strengthened. Further economic difficulties served to justify the bigger concentration of power at the top. However, since the strengthening of centralist methods failed to achieve the hoped for results, the "VOG system" has been reintroduced in a somewhat modified form--with emphasis now placed on analysis in the system of stimulation and assessment of economic results, greater autonomy for enterprises and fewer (?plan) directives. The reform experiment has included the machine, light, chemical and wood industries. This year, the new system is to be introduced in numerous other branches of the economy as well as in a number of foreign trade enterprises where complicated calculations must give way to more palpable profitability for enterprises doing business abroad.

The Polish press writes on this occasion that the new, modified economic-financial system represents a strong incentive for the economy and stimulates greater productivity, adding that changes in these directions can no longer be delayed. This is regarded by some as the beginning of extensive reforms long expected in Poland, BORBA concludes.

BORBA VIEWS SRV'S ACTIONS IN CAMBODIA

AU101720Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[Dimitrije Seserinac military-political commentary: "Conflict in Indochina"]

[Excerpts] Following the victory of the Vietnamese liberation movement and of the liberation movement of Indochina as a whole and the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressors from this region, a new combination of relationships of forces has been created in this important region of Asia. Overnight Vietnam has become, so to say, a key factor of the new constellation in this area and the dominant force in this region. The significance of the phenomenon is all the greater in view of the fact that a dynamic process of creating a new constellation of forces in the entire Asian Continent is in progress precisely at the same time. The fact is that, following China's opening, the conclusion of its treaty with Japan and the establishment of its relations with the United States, a new situation is being created in which both of the world's big powers seek new ways to safeguard their long-term interests and influences.

A conflict between two countries which have only just liberated themselves from the heavy military presence of imperialist aggressors, that is, the conflict between Kampuchea and Vietnam is taking place under these conditions and within this framework.

The fighting is taking place in Kampuchea's territory and all means, that is, infantry weapons, artillery, armored troops and air forces, are being used. According to Phnom Penh, this is a question of an invasion by the Vietnamese forces but, according to Hanoi, it is a question of the struggle of "the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation" against the Phnom Penh government. Hanoi does not hide the fact that it is extending its moral support to the struggle of these forces and Moscow does not hide its support for Hanoi. Beijing [Peking] supports Phnom Penh and its relations with Hanoi have reached the point of greatest tension.

If Hanoi is militarily engaged in this conflict and if it intends to pursue it to the end, the capture of important strategic targets in the territory of Kampuchea will not represent any major problem at this time when the dry season has only just begun and the Phnom Penh government has brought itself into nearly a complete isolation from the rest of the world, to a great extent, by its own actions.

However, the problems for Hanoi are very numerous in the political sphere. It can agree or disagree with the views, actions, measures and practice of the Phnom Penh regime--with the eviction of population from cities, with the moving of nearly the entire population into labor camps, with the serious undermining of the education system in the country, with the principle of the so-called equality in poverty and so forth; but it would be difficult to find anyone who would understand and approve a military action against an independent and self-relying country. Those who accept the principles of the nonalined movement, that is, the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of others, the right to autonomous development and independence and the principle of renouncing the use and the threat of force, will not be able to do this.

It is possible that there are groups in Kampuchea which oppose Pol Pot's regime. However, it will be difficult for anyone to believe that these groups or movements have at their disposal airplanes, tanks, armored carriers, radio stations and other equipment and that they have all this as early as within a month of their formation. Even if it were true that the border incidents are caused by Phnom Penh units, the question stands as to whether there were no other way, except the use of force, to solve these questions.

If Hanoi has decided to resolve the question of its relations with a neighboring country by the use of force, and if this is a part of an action aimed at creating its new role in Indochina, it will be difficult for it to find anyone who will approve this action. And what is even more, the moral authority gained in war and the admiration of the entire freedom-loving world for the struggle of the Vietnamese people against the imperialists will be jeopardized by this action.

Recognizing this action as a correct one would be tantamount to accepting a precedent which would imply the approval of a military action of the stronger against the weaker and the acceptance of a new role of a regional force as an element in creating a new constellation on the world's biggest continent.

Naturally, it would be unrealistic to appraise the role of Hanoi as the role of an object in the game of big powers or in the current process of shaping a constellation of forces in Asia. The realizers of an authentic revolution and leaders of the most successful and most difficult liberation struggle since World War II are not those who would easily accept such a role. However, Hanoi's acceptance of an appraisal that the new role of a dominant force in the Indochina region would be in the interest of the people of Vietnam and its assessment that this role coincides with the Vietnamese people's interests within the larger field of trends in relations in Asia and the world can represent a perception of things in a distorted light. The country's long-term interests can be based only on the fundamental, and generally accepted principles of relations between countries and peoples, that is, the principles of equality and of recognition of the right to autonomous and free development and the principle of noninterference in the affairs of others, as well as the principle of renouncing the use of force or the threat of force in solving international problems. Therefore, two nonalined and socialist countries can insure their interests only if they find solutions for all problems in their mutual relations through agreement and negotiation.

TITO DISCUSSES SAWPY PROGRAM WITH KURTOVIC

LD101400Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1240 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--This morning the president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, received Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, who briefed him on the program of work and on the current political actions taken by the Socialist Alliance.

President Tito stressed, among other things, the importance of political work and the need for a broad rallying within the SAWPY, and especially the commitment and activity of the communists in it. President Tito also spoke of the role of the Socialist Alliance in the further development of our sociopolitical system, in the consolidation of brotherhood and unity, in explaining our foreign policy and international activity and in implementing other tasks facing our community.

TRIAL OF BILANDZIC BROTHERS RESUMES IN COLOGNE

LD102150Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Cologne, January 10 (TANJUG)--The trial of the Bilandzic brothers, two anti-Yugoslav terrorists, which had been adjourned in 1974, resumed at the provincial court here today. The two terrorists are charged with violating in 1974 legislation on the possession and circulation of weapons, and on the use of combat weapons as well as with procuring explosives to carry out assassinations. In particular, one of the terrorists, Stjepan Bilandzic, is charged with founding an association of criminals.

Today Judge Karl Kierdorf tried to throw more light on the connections between the Bilandzic brothers on the one hand, and Zlatko Grbesa and Nenad Marketic, on the other, who in 1974 had smuggled into Yugoslavia considerable quantities of explosives and weapons, stolen from a United States military base in the Federal Republic of Germany. The court established close connections between the four terrorists on the evidence of the weapons seized by the Federal Germany's police in the terrorist brothers' flat back in 1974 and the explosives smuggled into Yugoslavia by Marketic and Grbesa. Three revolvers and considerable quantities of explosives and ammunition had been found in the brothers Bilandzic's flat, while in Zagreb Yugoslav police had seized, after arresting Marketic and Grbesa, an antitank rocket with a warhead and a time fuse, together with considerable quantities of ammunition for automatic rifles and revolvers.

Inspector Koehler of the federal crime office appeared as a witness during the proceeding today. According to his account, Grbesa had known several United States soldiers based at ROK, near Nueremburg, and offered them substantial sums to supply him with weapons. Witnessing under oath, the inspector said the explosives and weapons found in Grbesa's flat were of the same origin as those found in the brothers Bilandzic's flat.

Judge Kierdorf announced today that the republican Justice Secretariat of Croatia (a Yugoslav constituent republic) had given permission to the court's board of judges, Public Prosecutor Koerber, and the defence attorney to interrogate as witnesses convicts Zlatko Grbesa and Nenad Marketic in Zagreb on January 16 and 17.

The trial here continues on January 12.

DUBROVNIK BAKER ARRESTED FOR HOSTILE PROPAGANDA

AU101503Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Jan 79 p 14 AU

[Text] Dubrovnik, 4 January--At the request of the public prosecutor's office in Dubrovnik, the examining judge of the Dubrovnik District Court has instituted investigations against Zvonimir Kisic, baker from Dubrovnik, for the criminal deed of hostile propaganda.

Kisic is with good reason suspected of making leaflets and or writing letters in the period from November 1977 to December 1978 in Dubrovnik in which he maliciously and untruly portrayed the sociopolitical situation in our country, and of sending these leaflets and letters by mail from Dubrovnik, Split, Rijeka and Zagreb to various persons in Yugoslavia and abroad.

COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION TO HOLD SESSIONS IN INDIA, MEXICO

LD102206Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2105 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Dubrovnik, January 10 (TANJUG)--The [UNESCO] international commission for the study of communication problems today decided to hold its next two regular sessions in India (from March 25 to 30) and Mexico (in June this year), respectively. Its fourth regular session, taking place here, will end on Friday.

AFGHANISTAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD110105Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1417 GMT 10 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A delegation from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, led by (Saleh Piroz), minister of public works [name and title as received] and member of the Council of the Revolution, has arrived in our country for a 5-day working visit.

The delegation was received by Stojan Matkaliev, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry.

During its stay in Yugoslavia the Afghan delegation will have talks on the possibility of extending investment cooperation with Yugoslavia.

CROATIAN COUNCIL EXAMINES RELATIONS WITH ITALY, AUSTRIA

LD102119Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] Zagreb--The establishment of new self-management relations between banks and organizations of associated labor, the possibility of overall regulation and exploitation of the Drava river basin, the cooperation with the Republic of Italy and the implementation of the Osimo agreements, as well as relations with the Austrian province of Burgenland were some of the main themes discussed at today's meeting of the Croatian Executive Council.

Under the chairmanship of Petar Flekovic, the council also considered some topical problems in the field of ferrous mettalurgy and electro-engineering, and several other questions of economic policy. It was emphasized during the discussion that the banks should be used to a greater extent for gathering and associating the financial means of associated labor. This should be done in the broadest and most rational manner possible, without territorial and other restrictions.

In the view of the Executive Council, the Osimo agreements represent an important basis for the further consolidation of neighborly and friendly relations and for the further expansion of all aspects of cooperation between the Republic of Italy and the SFRY. Pointing out that the Socialist Republic of Croatia, because of its position and present development of relations with neighboring Italy, occupies an important place in the implementation of these agreements, the Executive Council noted that possibilities for promoting this cooperation are considerably greater than the present situation suggests. The council called on the Croatian Chamber of Economy and other economic associations to contribute through their initiatives and activities to the further development of these relations. It also made several practical proposals for promoting economic cooperation, including proposals concerning joint investments in the development of research in the Adriatic Sea, cooperation between ports and the construction of highways.

The Executive Council also set up a special committee for the coordination and implementation of the Osimo agreements with the purpose of following, coordinating and promoting activity designed to carry out this cooperation in the Socialist Republic of Croatia. The council also positively assessed the recent visit of the delegation of the provincial government of Burgenland to the Socialist Republic of Croatia as a contribution to the development of Yugoslav-Austrian relations. In this respect, it was emphasized, cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Croatia and this Austrian province represents an important integral factor. It is considered that such a development of cooperation will also contribute to the creation of a more favorable atmosphere for the solution of questions related to Burgenland Croatians and Carinthian Slovenes in Austria.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY EXAMINES PROJECTED PRICE INCREASES

LD101926Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1359 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--At today's session of the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly, which dealt mainly with prices in 1979, an analysis of the prices over the last 7-year period showed that the burden of stabilization in Serbia has been borne mainly by industry.

This year trends on the international market, increases in oil prices, the economic position of the largest organizations of associated labor in Serbia, and the demands which have been submitted for price increases, will all have their effect on prices and will add to the complexity of economic conditions in the republic. It was assessed that above-average price increases will take place in the electrical industry, coal and nonferrous metal industries, nonmetal and engineering industries, base chemical production and cut timber industries. More moderate price increases are envisaged in products of the ferrous metallurgy industry, vehicle and electric machine and apparatus industries, food, leather and fur industries, and fodder industries. The envisaged price rise for industrial products is nine percent; a similar increase is expected in agricultural product prices, though increases in fuel prices may require corrections to this figure.

MACEDONIAN LCY PRESIDIUM CONSIDERS COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP

LD101934Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1547 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] Skopje--At today's session held in Skopje under the chairmanship of Angel Cemerski, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Macedonian League of Communists examined questions relating to the further promotion of collective leadership, joint responsibility and the introduction of the function of a chairman having a 1-year mandate.

The practice of collective leadership, in the view of the members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Macedonian League of Communists, will find more comprehensive expression in the development and scope of the political system of socialist democracy and also in the realization of the principles of cadre policy, such as the changing and rotation of cadres, deprofessionalization, and so forth.

This represents at the same time a barrier against aspirations toward political monopoly and against all tendencies toward bureaucratic leadership, careerist and other anti-self-management and antisocialist phenomena and tendencies.

The Presidium decided to continue to follow, direct and stimulate the realization of collective leadership in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, the report of the Information Department of the Central Committee of the Macedonian League of Communists states in conclusion.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA COUNCIL EXAMINES DEFENSE QUESTIONS

LD100040Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1700 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--Under the chairmanship of Raif Dizdarevic, the Republic Council for National Defense of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina today stated that one of the essential tasks in the realization of the concept of all-people's defense is the organized and expert preparation of organs and organizations in the cultural sphere for work in war conditions. The cultural wealth and historical material represent the concrete heritage as well as documents of the material, spiritual and social development in the period which has gone by, and society therefore has an interest in protecting and preserving these in the event of wartime destruction, earthquakes, floods and the like.

The council upheld a draft decision concerning the formation of regional headquarters of territorial defense; a decision should be adopted by the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. The council also took up standpoints on the question of the planning and organization of exercises this year, and examined a number of current questions in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

NEW BOOK ON MACEDONIAN LANGUAGE PUBLISHED

LD091934Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1744 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Skopje, January 9 (TANJUG)--The Macedonian Language Institute of Skopje, Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Macedonia, has published a book entitled "On the Macedonian Language" consisting of excerpts from studies, essays, letters and speeches by a large number of distinguished Yugoslav and foreign linguists and historians and numerous figures active in political and cultural life. The work proves that the Macedonian lanauge is a specific Slavic language and the Macedonian people a specific Slav people with its own national history and rich culture.

A press conference was held on this occasion today in Skopje's "Krste Misirkov" Macedonian Language Institute. On this occasion, the members of the editorial board in charge of this publication and well-known Macedonian linguist Arlaze Koneski, Trajko Stamatoski and Todor Dimitrovski informed newsmen on the contents of the institute's latest publication.

The immediate motive for the publication of this book was a detailed item in "THE BULGARIAN LANGUAGE", the organ of the Institute for the Bulgarian Language to the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, last year. This article negates the very existence of the Macedonian language and proclaims it to be "the (?regional variant) of the written Bulgarian language in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia".

"It is an open secret", the authors of the book "On the Macedonian Language" emphasize, "that Bulgaria has been doing everything possible for years and all the time now in Eastern and even in other countries in order not to see published in these countries any translation of Macedonian writers, the dictionary of the Macedonian language or any printed matter in which the Macedonian problems are dealt with in a positive sense. It is an open secret that there has been even the cases of buying-up all the copies so as to prevent the dissemination of such printed matter and that pressure has been brought to bear on the authors".

The authors further point out that the Macedonian literary language has not been created by the force of any "political decree", as the Bulgarian linguists claim. It was on Aug 2, 1944, at the Prohor Pcinjski monastery at the 1st session of the Antifascist Assembly of the People's Liberation of Macedonia (ASNOM) that 122 elected representatives of the Macedonian people, together with a whole series of historical decisions in affirmation of the Macedonian statehood, adopted a document under which "the Macedonian language spoken by the Macedonian people is introduced as the official language in the state of Macedonia".

Also published in this book are texts from the people's liberation struggle which confirm that the Macedonian language was not created by decree in August, 1944, but that the Macedonian language was used as the means of communication all the time during the people's liberation struggle.

Today, Macedonian is studied at a large number of universities world-wide. During the Dimitrov period in postwar Bulgaria, the Macedonian language was also taught for a short while at schools in Pirin Macedonia, a part of Bulgaria, while a Macedonian theatre existed in Blagoevgrad.

Professor Blaze Koneski stated that the institute's publication, "On the Macedonian Language", is not intended to be a polemic with Bulgarian linguists or the Bulgarian Language Institute who are persistently attempting to depict the Macedonian language as a variant of the Bulgarian language. Rather, its purpose is to serve as a source of information for the world about the development of the Macedonian language and the development in general, of the Macedonian nation, its history and culture.